Non-Technical Descriptions

Dinwiddie Area, Virginia

Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report.

Map Unit: 1A - Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Altavista is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 1B - Altavista fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Altavista is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2B - Appling sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2C - Appling sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2D - Appling sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3B - Appling-Urban land complex, 0 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Urban Land consists of asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.

Map Unit: 3C - Appling-Urban land complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Appling is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Urban Land consists of asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.

Map Unit: 4B - Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4B3 - Cecil clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4C - Cecil sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4D - Cecil sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Cecil is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5A - Emporia sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5B - Emporia sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5C - Emporia sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6D - Emporia-Slagle complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a strongly sloping to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Slagle is a strongly sloping to steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6D - Emporia-Slagle complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes

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Map Unit: 7B - Emporia-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Urban Land consists of asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.

Map Unit: 8B - Georgeville silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Georgeville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8B3 - Georgeville clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Georgeville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8C - Georgeville silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Georgeville is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8C3 - Georgeville clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit: 8C3 - Georgeville clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Georgeville is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8D - Georgeville silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Georgeville is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9B - Helena loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Helena is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is not assigned. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9C - Helena loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Helena is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 10B - Herndon loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Herndon is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 10C - Herndon loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit: 10C - Herndon loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Herndon is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11B - Iredell loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Iredell is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11C - Iredell loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Iredell is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 12A - Mattaponi sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mattaponi is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 12B - Mattaponi sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mattaponi is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 12C - Mattaponi sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mattaponi is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 13B - Mattaponi-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mattaponi is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Urban Land consists of asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.

Map Unit: 14A - Myatt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Myatt is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 15B - Nansemond sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nansemond is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 15C - Nansemond sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nansemond is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16A - Roanoke loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Roanoke is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is NN. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 17A - Slagle sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17B - Slagle sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17C - Slagle sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Slagle is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 18A - State fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

State is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19B - Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit: 19B - Uchee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Uchee is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 32 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. The land capability classification is 2s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19C - Uchee loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Uchee is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 32 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20 - Udorthents, 0 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Udorthents are nearly level to moderately steep, shallow to very deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils. Areas consist of open excavations from which soil, gravel, metamorphic rock, and other materials have been removed for use as roadfill or as fill for construction. Some areas have been filled and smoothed.

Map Unit: DAM - Dam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Dam.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
